Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1805. [No. 1431.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Dec. 20.

For Sale, on a liberal credit,

The SCHOONER

FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 70 tons or 500 barrels, between 4 and 5 years old, ſails faſt, and is in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

James Bacon,

Corner of King and Waſhington-ſtreets.

October 22. d

FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)

THE SHIP

UNITED STATES,

An eſtabliſhed

REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her *Cargo* being ready, the remainder will be taken on moderate terms.——For freight or paſſage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15. d

For Amſterdam—Direct.

THE SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. William Weſton,

Will commence loading in TWO DAYS, *Three Hundred hogsheads Tobacco*, of her cargo being ready, the remainder and ſmall freight will be taken on moderate terms, with liberty of conſignment, or if conſigned to *W. & J. Willink*, a liberal advance will be made in Bills on London or Amſterdam, or Caſh at the Baltimore exchange. Apply to

Waſhington Bowie,
George Town, or
Lawraſon & Fowle,
Alexandria.

October 8. d

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

RHODA & BETSEY

ELIAS TENNY,

MASTER;

Burthen 230 tons, ſhe has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect ſtaunch order, commodious for paſſengers and a firſt rate ſailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to

John G. Ladd.

September 24. d

Landing and for Sale at HARPER'S *Wharf, from the brig Economy, capt. Smith,*

50 qr. caſks rich Malaga Wine,
1800 buſhels Ground Allum Salt.

Apply on board, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

Oct. 7. d.

A NEW NOVEL.

Juſt Publiſhed, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store.*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR,

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Floreſtines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambriek do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and Figured India Muslins,
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

Have Imported in the United States, from Liverpool, a part of their

FALL GOODS,

And daily expect the remainder via Baltimore.

October 17 d.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE.

Twenty caſes Claret.

William Hodgſon.

October 16. d

JAMES RUSSEL,

Has imported per the UNITED STATES, *captain* Speake, *from Liverpool,*

FALL GOODS.

October 15. dr2t

FOR SALE.

Eight caſes low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Colrains,
Ninety barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe } LONDON PAR.
Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,

And a few Sacks of

Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgſon.

October 2. d

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23, d

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to

BENJAMIN DULANY,

Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *firſt of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,

All his Stock & Farming Utenſils,

of every deſcription,

On a credit of 6 months—the purchaſers giving bond with good ſecurity for the payment.

September 5.

WANTED

A MALE or FEMALE ſervant, accuſtomed to *Cooking*. Apply to the PRINTER.

Sept. 28. d

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt executed by *Henry Lee* to the ſubſcriber, for ſecuring a debt due from the ſaid Henry Lee, to William Ludwell Lee, deceaſed, the following TRACT OF LAND will be ſold at Public Auction, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 25th day of November, enſuing, for ready money;

2,800 acres, called Hollis's Marſh, lying in the county of Weſtmoreland, and ſtate of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford eſtate, and bordering on the Potomak river.

(Signed)

Buſhrod Waſhington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17. d27t

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Conſiſting of

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.

Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon,
Malaga, and } WINES.
Tenerife

40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Hyſon-ſkin, and } TEAS,
Bohea

Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.

Green Coffee, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Hobant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.

Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various ſizes,

&c. &c.

October 18.

NOW LANDING

From brig Economy, and for Sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE

60 quarter caſks Malaga Wine, of a ſuperior quality
60 boxes mould and dipt Candles
50 do. firſt quality Havanna Segars
700 do American Sewing Twine.

Alſo, from ſch'r Dove, from Portland,

8 pipes Vidona Wine
30,000 feet Merchantable Boards.

IN STORE,

20 cheſts young Hyſon Tea
12 do. hyſon Skin
2 do. Souchong
1000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to debenture
50 do. Ravens Duck
50 do. Ruſſia do.
3 bales India Twine
70 barrels New-England Rum
6 pipes Holland Gin
1 do. Port Wine
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
100 boxes brown Soap
20 do. Chocolate
Prime Beef
China Bowls in boxes
Mens' coarſe Shoes, and
A FEW CASKS BELLONA GUNPOWDER.

October 5. d

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

Drugs and Medicines.

The ſubſcriber has for SALE, at his Shop on the north ſide of King-ſtreet, between Fairfax and Royal ſtreets,

A large and general Aſſortment of MEDICINES,

Lately imported from APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON—together with the following

PAINTS:

White Lead, ground in oil, and dry, in kegs, 1/4 cwt each.
Red Lead in kegs, 200 weight each.
Venetian Red, in caſks, 200 do. each.
Spaniſh Whiting, by the hogſhead or in ſmaller quantities.
Spaniſh Brown, ground in oil, in kegs 1/4 cwt each, or dry.
Vermilhon, Pruſſian Blue No. 1 and 2, and Patent Yellow.

Alſo, a variety of the moſt celebrated

Patent Medicines now in uſe,

With a few boxes of COLORS of different ſizes.

The above articles will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a credit to punctual cuſtomers.

He will put up, if required, Medical Cheſts for the uſe of private families or for ſea, accompanied with plain and ſuitable directions.

A. Sanderſon.

October 22. eo

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabſco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The ſoil is generally adapted to the produce of ſmall grain—and, if too conſiderable for one purchaſer, will be laid off in lots ſuitable for ſmall farms. A deſcription of the land is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe wiſhing to purchaſe will, no doubt, firſt view it. The payments required will be one third caſh, and the balance in two annual inſtalments, to be ſecured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the laſt payment is complied with. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas L. Page*, living near the premiſes; who is fully authoriſed by me, to ſell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, Auguſt 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

The Subſcriber

Wiſhes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-ſtreet, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himſelf—the ſtand is equal to any in town for a retail ſtore, and will be rented very cheap. Alſo, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the houſe is very convenient and in good repair—this alſo will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS,

or in his abſence to Mrs. *Huſton*, living on the premiſes.

Auguſt 8. dtf

TWENTY DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a light colored *Mulatto Man*, named *WILLIAM*, with long black hair diſpoſed to curl; of neat active make, about 5 feet 8 inches high, plauſible manners, ſmall mouth, wanting teeth in the upper jaw in front, paſſionate temper when unreſtrained, and impatient with horſes, the care of which he has been accuſtomed to, as alſo to tavern waiting and farming. His wife lives near the French academy, Baltimore, with a carpenter named *Joſeph Thompſon*, and his mother with a certain *Caleb Owens*, farmer, near Baltimore, from whom he was purchaſed. The above reward will be paid upon ſaid ſlave being lodged in any jail ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again.

Samuel De Butts.

Mount Willey, Maryland, oppoſite to Alexandria, } dtf
October 22.

N. B. He was ſeen in Alexandria on Friday laſt the 18th inſtant. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt receiving or harboring him.

S. D. B.

Wanted to Purchaſe,

50 *well ſeaſoned Locuſt or Cedar Poſts, and* 250 *ſtout Cheſnut* RAILS.

Aug. 19. Apply to the Printer.

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for ſale by Robert Gray, in King-ſtreet.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, August 9.

Mr. Wucherer has arrived here from the court of the elector of Wurtemberg. It is reported that the object of his mission is to apply to the king of Prussia to unite the states of Wurtemberg to the armed neutrality of the north, in the event of the renewal of hostilities on the continent.

Bonaparte is said to have declared, that he will not consent to any peace till Malta is restored to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and that a body of French troops shall march into the Neapolitan territories, as soon as any part of the Russian troops quits the republic of the Seven Isles. An arrangement betwixt Austria & France, at the expence of Switzerland, is talked of. The French charge d'affaires at Hesse Cassel, intimated that, if Mr. Taylor, the English charge d'affaires, was not dismissed from that court in ten days, he should take his departure. The ten days elapsed, and Mr. Taylor continues at Hesse Cassel.

The Danish minister, Bernstorf, has had frequent conferences with M. Hardenberg. The object of these meetings is unknown, as the projected marriage betwixt the Prince of Prussia and a Princess of Denmark, is not to take place.

At the last order for recruiting the Austrian army, even the subjects of foreign powers are not spared. Several remonstrances have been made on this subject, but without producing the desired effect.

LONDON, August 22.

The Swiss officers, serving under General St. Cyr, in the kingdom of Naples, and who were lately dismissed by order of Bonaparte, were degraded because they refused to engage their men to sign a petition demanding the incorporation of their country with France. The Swiss brigades in the French service are for the future to be officered by Frenchmen, as well as the Batavian regiments, who are suspected of *Anti-Gallo mania*.

A duel lately took place at Wurtzbourg, between the young Baron de Harf, Canon of the Cathedral, and a Bavarian Officer, of the name of Zandt, attended by very singular circumstances. Young De Harf was playing at the Hotel of Bavaria with lieutenant Prince De Lowenstein, lieutenant of light horse Zandt, and M. Kleinemberg, a native of Courland, and a student at law. In the midst of the game M. De Harf reminded lieutenant Zandt that he owed him 13 crowns: the other answered, that he had discharged the debt. De Harf persisting in his assertion, Prince De Lowenstein interfered, and said that a bullet, alone could terminate the difference. They agreed to fight, and the sabre was chosen to decide the quarrel. The duel took place in the apartment of Prince Lowenstein, who had provoked it.

The two adversaries made 16 thrusts; Zandt received two slight wounds. The Prince exclaimed that it would be a shame for an officer to stop there. They resolved to continue the combat, and as the sabres were blunted, they sent for a cutler to renew the edge. In the interval, De Harf and Zandt assailed each other with so many invectives and opprobious expressions, that it was clear that they must fight until one of them was killed. At the first thirst Zandt was again wounded, but being animated by the Prince's voice, he fell to with redoubled vigor. At length at the 31st assault the baron De Harf received a cut from the sabre, which pierced the breast, & penetrated into the lungs. He died the next day, after suffering the greatest agonies. Zandt has absconded as well as his second, the Prince De Lowenstein, & Kleinemberg, the second to the unfortunate Harf. The latter is related to an illustrious and respectable family on the left bank of the Rhine.

Poor Lucien Bonaparte remains in a state of exclusion from the Imperial favor of Napolean, who seems to forget all the services that Lucien ever rendered him. Those who remember the activity of Lucien in the council of Five Hundred, during Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, and the consideration he thereby acquired in the display of considerable public talents, and the *very important* part he played for the usurper at the sitting of St. Cloud, where even Napoleon is said to have disclosed something like the signs of trepidation, may perhaps find some difficulty in assigning the mere fact of his marriage as a sufficient cause for the displeasure of the *soi-desant* emperor. It is asserted, that the conduct pursued since his elevation to the consulate by Napoleon, has been far from agreeable to Lucien, who is supposed to have something of republicanism about him. But this is hardly worth enquiry, while Lucien is deprived of all power. He has gone too far in forwarding his brother's ambition to be suffered to recede. He who would tell a man, whose idol is ambition, where to stop, commits the most unpardonable offences. By his marriage, he has, probably, frustrated the schemes of the hero of the eighteenth century, for the incorporation of his family with the legitimate royal blood of Europe. Lucien and Jerome might have been conveniently matched with the daughters of some unfortunate and degraded princes of Europe, who preferred an infamous dignity to honorable misfortune. This Lucien, however, may become a troublesome fellow, since his talents are acknowledged to be far superior to the Josephs and Louises of St. Cloud.

August 30.

Amidst the many delusions which have been from time immemorial, which are at the present day, and which in all probability, ever will be practised upon the country, no one has been more successful, if we may judge by the frequent repetition of the experiment, than the attempt to persuade us, that men in power, whoever they may be, are fools and rogues; and that men out of power, whoever they may be, are sages and honest fellows. Nevertheless, one should suppose, that the experience of a man's own life, and the information that he must obtain from history, would be sufficient to convince him, that this criterion in estimating character, is not quite infallible; that there is nothing in the wand of office which at once deprives the possessor of integrity and wisdom; and that under any administration, however illustrious for talents and virtue, there must always exist a set of men, whose interest it is, or at least, who think it is their interest, openly to depreciate what secretly they revere. These observations were suggested to us by an article, in an opposition paper of yesterday, on the rumored dissolution of parliament, in which Mr. Pitt and his friends are loaded with every opprobrious epithet, expressive of baseness and imbecility. The writer has chosen a rather unfortunate moment for this attack, or, we beg his pardon, he may perhaps wish to shew his courage by venturing on a kind of political forlorn hope. We admire his daring spirit of adventure, although we cannot but wish it were exercised in a way more likely to reward the gallantry he has displayed. It does not seem probable, that he will induce the country to condemn the measures which the comprehensive mind of the Minister prompted him to pursue, at the very instant when the awakening feelings of the great Powers on the Continent, prove the expediency of those measures. It does not seem probable, that he will induce the country to believe with him, that Mr. Pitt's name is indissolubly associated with the degradation of Europe and the aggrandizement of France, because unluckily for his assertion, the country must recollect, that, under the administration of Mr. Pitt, G. Britain has uniformly, and for a long time resisted the aggressions of France; and she now forms a rallying point for the other European nations, which, had different counsels been followed, would have been wanting to them. Unconnected as we are with any party, it must, we think, on a due and dispassionate consideration of the subject, appear the glory of Mr. Pitt's life, that (placed as he has been in circumstances of such peculiar difficulty, that no precedent existed by which his conduct could be regulated), he has hitherto steered the vessel of the state safely through the tempest by which she was always assailed, and will, we doubt not, convey her ultimately into the port of security. Having first to contend with the principles of France, he has now to contend with her arms. The former have been defeated; the latter will, we confidently hope, meet with a similar fate. That in the prosecution of this arduous contest, it would be desirable that the present Ministry should be supported by the United abilities of the country, we readily admit. It is our sincere wish that such a combination should be formed; we have on every occasion endeavoured to promote it. We have therefore abstained from vilifying those whom we are anxious to see a part of it; but we regret that in this forbearance we have not been imitated by our political opponents. In proportion as the advantage which the nation would derive from an union of our Statesmen becomes evident, they asperse the man whom the country must and will demand to be a principal member of that union. We assume no merit for our conduct on this occasion. In following what appears to us to be the dictates of propriety, we are uninfluenced by any consideration but the sense of our public duty. With regard to the minor accusations and remarks contained in the article alludeded to, we will not detain our readers by commenting on them at present as we consider them to have been sufficiently answered in the observations which we laid before the public some time back, on the report which was then prevalent of an approaching dissolution of Parliment. In a day or two, however, we may probably be induced to make some observations upon this particular subject.

VIEWS OF BONAPARTE.

We have frequently had occasion to admire the versatility of Bonaparte's talents, in the various characters of warrior, legislator, statesman, moralist, politician, and journalist, which he has aternately assumed and supported. At present we have to animadvert upon his labors principally in his capacity of journalist. The Moniteur of the 14th August (it is unnecessary to remind our readers that all the sentiments set forth on public affairs in all the French newspapers are either dictated or approved by Bonaparte, or agents immediately in his confidence); contains a document, which as being of imperial origin, may be considered in many respects an article of very great importance. It may be regarded at once as a political engine, by which the usurper wishes to act upon the different cabinets of Europe, and a barometer of his hopes, apprehensions, and fears, respecting the coalition that his arrogance and ambition have raised against France.

The sentiments to which we allude are set forth upon occasion of perusing the remarks of the English newspapers upon the return of M. Novoziltzoff from Berlin. They breathe a tone of uncommon moderation, and a disposition extremely pacific, particularly towards Austria and England. To the former it is dexterously even more than once insinuated, that she might effect a general pacification, upon the principle of —a separation of the crowns of France & Italy—removing the Austrians from Corfu and the Morea—and removing the English from the Mediterranean. It is attempted to pique her self love by representing her, in the event of hostilities, as the imprudent instrument of England. She is next flattered: "Peace or war are in her hands." And finally, an appeal is made to her humanity: If Austria is glad to see France and England tear each other to pieces, she will put her armies in motion; she will so dispose them as to encourage the war faction in England, and will, by these means, have the melancholy satisfaction of prolonging the anxieties and the cares of two great nations." "But this system of politics," says Bonaparte, "cannot influence the conduct of a prince so candid and so honest as Francis II." He does not, however, think it at all surprising, 'that the movements which Austria causes her troops to make, should induce persons in England to suppose that it is her intention to coalesce against France.

A few compliments, and an indirect threat, are bestowed, *en passant*, on the Germanic body.

A strong appeal is made to the jealousies, the interests, and the fears, which may be supposed to influence England. "Past experience proves, that Russia would see with pleasure England & France weaken themselves by a long war, in order that she might, under favor of their quarrels, attack the empires of Constantinople and Persia." This observation, we may remark, is very inconsistent with the language which Bonaparte holds, when mounted on his hobby horse of Universal Empire, and consulting only the brilliancy of his high destinies, he considers England as already a province of France. Surely after having atchieved the conquest of this country, he may easily wrest Constantinople and Persia from the Russian empire, or rather unite the destinies of the whole to those of his Great People. But his Imperial majesty, we should be apt to suppose from the diminished arrogance which marks the document on which we are commenting, has almost awoke from his dream of Universal Empire. He is even pleased to treat England with some degree of decency, and to take a tender concern in her welfare. —"But is it the interest of England" he asks, "to prolong the war even with the assistance of Austria? An enlightened Englishman said upon a solem occasion, that the system of the cabinet of St. James's, was entirely wrong when it wished to purchase a confederacy by pecuniary sacrifices. He remarked that the first coalition gave Belgium, and Holland to France? that by the second she acquired Piedmont and Italy; and that the third might possibly give her new harbors, and an extention of her maritime coast.——This political lesson which cannot be suspected from the mouth of an English citizen, may possibly be so in the paper (the Moniteur.) But it is nevertheless true. In the actual state of affairs, there can be nothing more advantageous for England, or more profitable for her commerce than a just and reasonable peace." We ought to be extremely obliged to the emperor for his kindness, but he does not seem to be such an adept in occasioning commerce to flourish in his own dominions, as to deserve to be regarded as an infallible guide in this country.

Notwithstanding his now tone of moderation, his imperial majesty cannot, however, so far forget himself as wholly to abandon his favorite system of intimidation.—He does not know how little effect it can produce on the minds of freemen. "Let England be convinced" says he, "that the Frenchmen of the present day, reared up and hardened in camps are, are no longer the Frenchmen of the times of Louis xv. and that the period when she imposed a treaty of commerce upon the cabinet of Versailles is as far removed from us as the time when she had a commissary at Dunkirk." With all due deference to this imperial opinion, the Englishmen of the present day are as capable of contending against FRENCHMEN of the PRESENT day, and are as incapable of being intimidated by them, as those of any period in history. Let them only beware of being cajoled.—This from the side of France is their only danger—of which we have a woeful example in the treaty of Amiens!

The article concludes in a very extraordinary manner "The Emperor very properly said to the King of England, the world is large enough to contain both nations; we say more—the world is large enough for all the nations in it." This is a kind of avowal, on the part of Bonaparte, that he does not mean, at present, farther to diminish their number by uniting them with France. He must appear moderate, at least until he has allayed the storm which his ambition has already raised.

The whole spleen of this article is vented against the Emperor of Russia, whom it accuses (the world will judge how truly) of immoderate rancour against France, and of never having been sincere in promoting a peace between her and England. Its principal object seems to be to excite the jealousy of the other powers, that are expected to form part of the coalition against the views of Russia.

But what will appear most singular to many is, that France appears apprehensive that even Prussia, will join the number of her enemies; and, indeed, why should not the other powers be able to indemnify Prussia more amply than she can be benefited even by the partition of Holland, said to have been proposed by France? On the object of Prussia, the Moniteur says "The opinion of old Mollendorff, the associate of the great Frederick, is, that Prussia has nothing to fear from France, but every thing to apprehend from Russia; and that from principles of justice as well as policy, she ought rather to join 100,000 Prussians to 100,000 French, to defend her independence, and to awe this Power, half European and half Asiatic, which, separated from Europe by desarts, can when she pleases, so arrogantly oppress all her neighbors, and withdraw herself from the effects of the tempests she may have raised."—Bonaparte accuses Alexander of arrogance!—This is truly ridiculous in the extreme.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

Arrived, the brig Edward, Atwater, of New Haven, in 19 days from Fort Royal, Martinique. Left brig Speedwell, Knap, to sail in two days for Newburyport; sch'r Somerset, Rhodes, in three weeks for New York; brigs Nancy, Barker, for Salem in five; Richmond, for Portland in twenty; Argus, Whitney, of Salem; Lucy, of Philadelphia, to sail next day for St. Thomas; ———, Hoit, of Newburyport; sch'r ———, Davis, for Salem in 4 days; brig Traveller, at the windward part, to sail for Portland in 25 days. In lat. 29, 50, was boarded by the British ship Leander, and treated politely. The Leander about the same time boarded a large black ship, under American colours, and from the course she afterwards steered, supposed she had been made prize of. Markets dull.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Confederacy against France.

Some private letters have within these few days been received from Paris, which state, that scarcely a day has passed for some time back, in which a courier has not been dispatched to Germany, or arrived from that country. Conferences have repeatedly been held between Talleyrand and the Austrian, Prussian, and Bavarian ambassadors. It is confidently said, that the language of Talleyrand towards Count Cobentzel approaches nearer to the tone and style formerly used in negociations between independent and civilized states. It

...e. In the actual state of af-
...an be nothing more advanta-
...gland, or more profitable for
...e than a just and reasonable
... ought to be extremely oblig-
...peror for his kindness, but he
...n to be such an adept in occa-
...nerce to flourish in his own
...s to deserve to be regarded
... guide in this country.
...nding his now tone of mode-
...perial majesty cannot, howe-
...get himself as wholly to aban-
...te system of intimidation.—
...know how little effect it can
...e minds of freemen. "Let
...onvinced" says he, "that the
... the present day, reared up
... in camps are, are no longer
...n of the times of Louis XV.
... period when she imposed a
...merce upon the cabinet of
...s far removed from us as the
... had a commissary at Dun-
...ll due deference to this impe-
...e Englishmen of the present
...pable of contending against
...of the PRESENT day, and
...able of being intimidated
...nse of any period in history.
... beware of being cajoled.—
... side of France is their only
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...e now, however, supposed that the usurper absolutely fears a contest with Austria and Russia exclusively, but that he has strong reasons for apprehending that the first cannon fired against the Emperor of Germany will be the signal for the formation of a more extensive confederation against France than in 1798.

Offers of the most tempting kind have been misunderstood been made to Prussia and Bavaria, but have not only been received with coldness, but declined with a firmness that was by no means expected; and hence it has been supposed that Talleyrand has grounds for suspecting that the states have secretly entered into some secret engagements of a conditional nature, but which are certainly not very favorable to the views of France. It is well known that great discontents prevail in Spain, as well as in Italy, Switzerland and Holland. But what is still more alarming to the Usurper, Moreau does not appear to be so entirely forgotten by the French armies as Bonaparte seemed to suppose; they pity the fall and lament the disgrace of a general whose military talents they revere; and they certainly begin to be weary of their present state of incertitude;——yet notwithstanding all these reasons for reflection, if not for alarm the Usurper has four hundred and eighty-four thousand troops, according to the last quarterly report, completely armed and ready to march, and he perhaps would be willing to risk a continental war, if he had commanders in whom he could actually confide, and who possessed the confidence of the troops in general; but, except Jourdan and Bernadotte, whose jacobinical fanaticism is well known, almost all his principal generals are *novi homines* in the military annals of France, having at the utmost only headed divisions and brigades.

(London paper.)

From the SALEM REGISTER.

From the French papers we have been able to obtain the outline of the history of Persia till the commencement of the war with Russia. After the death of Nadir Cuar, in 1787, Persia was divided between two usurpers. One held Chiras as his residence, and the other Isaphen. The contest for the supreme power was not immediate. The Khan of Taber gave the first serious check to Dgaiffar Chan of Chiras, and he received a check from the brother of Aga Mahomet, of Isphan. In 1787, Dgaiffar was again in arms, and though he suffered a great defeat by Aga Mahemet he defeated Aga Mahemet in turn on the 10th August, 1788. The public wishes followed Dgaiffar, who entered Isaphan in triumph in October of the same year.—— Unfortunately for his power, he returned to his own capital to quiet some divisions among the inhabitants, and was assassinated. Said Murad was then proclaimed prince regent, at about 40 years of age. This revolution of 1789, did not free the prince from fears of the vengeance of the son of Dgaiffar or his rival still living. The son gained Chiras, the capital, and punished the assassin, but the rival of his father yet remained. For a time he was able to repel this prince, but the affairs of his capital kept him at home His rival, Aga Mahamet was employing this time in gaining reinforcements, with which he pushed for the capital of his enemy, & after several bloody battles victory declared for Aga Mahemet. Still possesion of the capital was not gained till 4 years afterwards, in 1794. The son of Dgaiffar was obliged at last to retreat with a few friends, but was afterwards taken and after his eyes were put out, he was permitted to live on a pension granted to him. Aga Mahamet had now reached his 80th year, and held his residence at Chiras.

It was after the submission of the son of Dgaiffar, he turned his arms against Russia, and sacked Tefflis and massacred the Russians he found in that place. It was at this time that Catharine II. sent Count Subow against him, as he had declared himself the enemy of Russia. He refused the treaties which claimed former privileges in exchange for the provinces conquered by Peter I. in the beginning of the last century. Count Subow, at Chislar, discovered that the Persians had sent to seize upon Derbent, and began his march on the 29th of April, 1796, and united his troops before Derbent on the 10th of May, and carried the place on the 18th. The same Khan, aged 120, who gave the keys of Derbent to Peter I. delivered them to Count Subow. The garrison was disarmed and the inhabitants left unmolested. The Russians soon convinced Aga Mahemet of his error in rousing so powerful an enemy, and sent an ambassador to Constantinople in 1797, either to obtain succours, or for assistance in restoring peace. He communicated freely his apprehensions, and the Porte gave vague assurances, but from the weakness of the prince and from fear of Russia, did nothing. The Russians continued to advance, and were preparing for a new campaign. Aga Mahemet perished by the hands of one of his generals, in July, 1797, after having rendered himself odious by his cruelty and tyranny. The Persian army at Tehran, afterwards proclaimed Baba Khan Serdar, called Fath Ali Chah, sovereign of Persia, in the place of his uncle. His first step to public favor was in lessening the public burdens. Another event soon contributed to the quiet possession of his power. A powerful army under Zeki, from the southern provinces, was marching against his capital with great success, but the failure of his treasures, at the time when he had the greatest expectations, obliged him to abandon his enterprize. The Russians have not abandoned the war. However justifiable the commencement of the war might have been, they persevere, though they have not yet penetrated far, and the Persians have not been without advantages in the numerous engagements with their northern neighbours.

The present prince of Persia, Fath Ali Chah, is said to be 56 years of age. He is declared to possess a fine person, and military character, but is exceedingly voluptuous. He has many children, but he administers justice. Order reigns in his towns, safety is found on all his roads, and discipline live in his armies. His troops are good, but without European tactics. The success of the Whabis gave him great disquiet, after he learnt the massacre at Iman Hussein. He put his court in mourning, and sent to the Pacha of Bagdat to reproach his neglect, and to enjoin upon him to march against them, or he would visit him after the conquest of the Whabi, by his own hand, with an army numerous as the stars in the firmament. The French say that the English, who neglect no opportunities to extend their commerce, had applied to him to obtain two establishments for the English company at Bender Abana & Herat. But that the English ambassador, Manesty, had not accomplished his purposes, but had promised to enquire into the nature of his request. The French say that Russians are extremely jealous of any the measures in Europe, which have Persia as their object. That in 1787, count Sauvebaeuf went from Constantinople into Persia. He had been in Persia before, and had furnished useful information to this country. The Russian envoy at Constantinople, Bulhakow, demanded of the court whether the count had been acknowledged by the court of Versailles. M. de Choiseul Gouffier replied, that he was only a French merchant, induced by the views of private interest. But the Russian minister being dissatisfied, the French ambassador assured him that the count was not to meddle with political affairs, and that M. Simelin, the minister of Russia, at Paris, had been notified of the undertaking. The Chah had discovered that the French had an agent at Trebisend, and as with the English, appeared to encourage their hopes. In '96, the Chah had no knowledge of the French revolution or of the wars in Europe, and it is affirmed that he had no knowledge of the names of the nations which inhabit Europe.

A new farce was lately brought out in London called "The *Tailors*, or A *Tragedy for Warm Weather*." Which so incensed the Tailors of London, that they would not permit its performance. Accordingly they went in such numbers to the Hay-Market Theatre on the 13th of August, as to compel the manager to substitute another entertainment for that, which it is supposed reflected upon so useful and respectable a body. Upon this occasion a London editor makes the following observations:

The *Tailors* have rendered themselves a most formidable body of dramatic critics, by their recent attack upon the farce at the Hay-Market. In future they say it will *not* be for the *benefit* of the Children of Thespis, to meddle impertinently with their "profession." They are determined to criticise theatrical productions minutely, and to *cut up* every absurdity. They will allow no cabbaging from other authors, and will admit only of *sheer wit*. The cross-legged heroes of the shop-boards, on Thursday, cut the *thread* of the entertainment provided by the the struttors of the *dramatic boards* They are henceforth to look as sharp as *needles* after any offending performer; and if he repeats his provocation, they threaten not to be content with *cuffing* and *collaring* him, but to make him squietus with a *bare bodkin*. They maintain their right of interfering by a reference to our great dramatic poet, who considered them as persons of such *intelligence and information*, that he speaks of a smith,

"The while his iron did on his anvil cool,
"With open mouth swallowing a Tailor's news."

Even Richard the third thought a "score or Two of Tailors" necessary to deck out his person, when he aspired at great things. The corps of Tailors are as essential to the equipment of a company of comedians as the Theatre itself. The players therefore must take care to be more *measured* in their conduct, and to *cut* their *coat* according to their *cloth*.

Many of our readers will remember the opposition made by the knights of the *rainbow*, to the farce of High Life below Stairs, and the uproar some time back at Covent Garden, raised by the descendants of Moses and Solomon, is fresh in every one's memory. The Village Lawyer, which was proposed to be substituted for the Devil among the Tailors, may, with other pieces, make a motion among the lawyers. If they take *counsel* together, they may call on the managers to shew *cause* why they should not give their *opinion* in the same way as he *tailors*, have done. They have better *judges* among them, who understand the nature of *action* and *suits*, and can make out as long bills for their services to the theatre. The Thespians talk of employing them to attack *Thimble* and *Scissur* critics: and hope they will be *brief* when *Tailors* brave the field."

Sensibility and Ferocity.—Monsieur de Bertrand, a Knight of Malta, was brought at midnight, on the 3d of September, 1792, before the dreadful tribunal in the prison of the Abbaye. He was a man of great coolness and firmness of mind, which was of infinite service to him in this emergency. When he was questioned, he answered with an undisturbed voice and countenance, "that he had not the least idea of what he had been arrested for, that those who arrested him could not inform him, that nobody had informed him since, and he was convinced he had been taken up by mistake."

Struck with the cool and undaunted manner in which he addressed them, the judges ordered him to be released. Two men covered with blood, who had been employed in killing the prisoners, seemed surprised but not displeased at the unusual order. They conducted him through the court of the Abbaye, and on the way asked if he had any relation to whose house he wished to go. He answered, that he had a sister in law, to whom he intended to go directly.

"How very much surprized and delighted must she be to see you," said they—"I am persuaded she will," replied M. Bertrand.

One of them asked the other if he should not be glad to be present at this meeting, to which he eagerly said he should; and both declared that they had a curiosity to be witnesses to the joyful meeting.

The gentleman was astonished and embarrassed: he represented that his relation being a delicate woman, their appearance might very much alarm her; that he could not think of giving them such trouble.

They urged they would wait in the parlor till he had advertised the lady of their being in the house, to prevent her being alarmed; that so far from being a trouble, it would give them great pleasure to accompany him, that they wished to have relaxation from the work they had been so long employed in.

M. Bertrand did not think it prudent to refuse such petitioners any longer. They accompanied him to the house. He sent the servant, who opened the door at the sound of his voice, to advertise the lady that he was arrived and well. He afterwards went himself, and informed her of the fancy of the two men. Every body in the family had flocked around him with expressions of joy. The two men were admitted, and were witnesses to the happiness that all manifested; they seemed much gratified and affected at the sight; it seemed the strongest contrast with those they have so lately seen. M. Bertrand offered them money, which they would on no account accept, declaring that they were already paid for accompanying him in the only way they desired. After remaining a considerable time, they took their leave, wishing the lady and M. Bertrand all happiness.

I know no theory by which can be explained the dispositions of sensibility and ferocity, which from this narrative, appear in the same individuals, I repeat the facts as I have them from authority. They form a new instance of the astonishing variety, and even opposition of character to be found in that wonderful creature MAN.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

A merry song to a miscellaneous reader is often not less pleasant than a good sentiment. From the best and scarcest sources we derive sometimes a ballad to cheer him, who may be wearied with grave matter. The following humorously recounts the virtues of the favorite beverage of Hibernia.

Let Sawney loo the Lasses, O,
And sing their praise from morn to night;
Such idle joys I'd have you know,
Can ne'er give Murphy's son delight:
For tho' like stars their eyes do shine,
Why just a little frisky, O,
To be sure they don't look divine
Till lighted up with *whiskey*, O.

When in this world I popp'd my nose,
The gossips all around were met,
Away for water one o' 'em goes,
Because I was a sickly pet;
But Father Leary, precious soul,
That night a little brisk or so,
Dips his sweet fingers in the bowl,
And sprinkled me with whiskey, O.

Be sure I dont remember now,
(Dear little baby) how I smil'd,
When first the whiskey met my brow—
Sure never was so sweet a child!
When brawling in my mother's lap,
My little life at risk, you know,
'Tis said I ne'er could teeth my pap,
Till moisten'd with whiskey, O.

In Dublin, where I went to school,
Be sure not over flush in cash;
I never spent it like a fool,
In toys, in gewgaws, or in trash:
The Master often wonder'd what
Made Murphy's son so frisky, O,
'Twas cause each dost that Murphy got,
Was fully spent in whiskey, O.

'Twas there I learnt, great Aman's son
Was poison'd with a Persian cup,
When, sirrah! sure had not been done,
Had it been fill'd with whisky up;
For sure no sober man can think,
Though it might make him brisk or so,
That any Babylonish drink
Was half so good as whisky, O.

Anacreon, wine's blooming bard,
Squeez'd in his bowl the ruddy grape,
With whisky no more to be compar'd
Than human creatures to an ape—
For tho' at wakes it makes him gay
And caus'd the strains flow briskly, O,
Lord, how he would have bawl'd away,
Had he been warmed with whisky, O.

Jove hearing Ireland was possess'd
Of liquor to the God's unknown,
Sent for a noggin of the best
And, having got it, gulph'd it down:
Away ran Ganymede in haste,
For more on't at the self same shop,
That ev'ry one might have a taste,
Ev'n chaste Diana took a drop.

It flew like lightning to each sconce,
And play'd its part so briskly, O,
They rose and swore by Styx at once
They'd never drink ought but whisky, O.
The Thunderer having ta'en his fill,
Became so vastly tipsy, O,
He kick'd poor Bacchus down the hill,
Who, tumbling, cry'd out, whisky, O.

Then calling Isis, alias Peg,
He bad her soon prepare to go
To brother Pluto, with a Keg,
And tell him it was whisky, O.
His sable godship taking some,
Became so wondrous frisky, O,
That Pluto soon hung out the broom,
And made another Heaven below.

But more of whisky I'll not sing,
Nor tune my pipes so briskly, O,
Since every note now on the wing
Has kept me from dear whiskey, O.
Then let me once for all declare
To all those who may wish to know
The zest of joy, the bane of care
Is this same Irish whisky, O.

The Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store,

LIMES, in fine order, by the barrel or retail; SWEET ORANGES; SOFT SHEL'D ALMONDS by the frail or smaller quantity; Rhode-Island APPLES by the barrel, at fifteen shillings; Rhode-Island BEETS by the barrel, at twelve shillings; CHEESE, POTATOES, and KNIT YARN STOCKINGS, MITTINS and GLOVES—together with a general assortment of GROCERIES.

A. WILLIS.

October 24. 6t§

FOR SALE,

A few barrels of excellent PORK.

William James Hall.

Merchants Wharf, Oct. 24. d3t

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES

FOR SALE.

WE have just received 575 large HIDES, which will be sold low for cash or short credit. *Also*,

A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK.

Hewes & Miller.

October 24. d

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*,

belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

THE STAGES

Will run between ALEXANDRIA and FREDERICKSBURG on *Sundays*, until the Sunday after the session of Congress inclusive.

THE PROPRIETORS.

Valuable Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.——There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper-free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered a at price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 2aw

To be HIRED or SOLD,

For a term of years,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES—men, women, boys and girls—a majority of them have been accustomed to labor on a farm. Apply to the Printer.

September 10. 1aw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

LANDING,

From on board the schooner Federalist,

1,600 Prime SPANISH HIDES,
39 Hogsheads St. Croix SUGARS, of very superior quality & heavy weights,
4 Puncheons St. Croix RUM,
4 Tons LOGWOOD,

Also on Hand,

80 *hhds. Martinique Clayed* SUGARS.

FOR SALE BY

Richard Veitch, & Co.

October 15. eozw

To be Sold at Public Auction,

For ready money,

On Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, between the hours of eleven and two of that day, at the door of the Coffee House in the city of Alexandria—

FOUR acres and seven-eights of an acre of ground, contiguous to the town of Alexandria, formerly conveyed to James Wilson, merchant, lately deceased; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to answer the purpose of paying the charges of such sale, and also the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy six dollars and sixty eight cents, the amount of two promissory notes, due to Nathaniel Pendleton, from the said Wilson, and also such interest as may be then due thereon; pursuant to a deed of trust to us the subscribers for that purpose, recorded in the office of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, in the country of Alexandria, 16th July, 1805.

CHALES SIMMS,
GEORGE DENEALE,
EDMUND I. LEE.

October 7. 2awts

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to Deeds of Trust from Philip Wanton to the subscriber will be sold on the premises, at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 5th day of October, ensuing,

Six Lots of Ground,

Handsomely situated on Stump-Hill, about two miles west from Alexandria, described in the plat of said tract by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25, lying in one body, and contain about 36 acres, being subject to pay of the original purchase money two instalments due 2d January and 2d July past, in amount 597 13-100 dollars—The terms of trust are CASH; but some credit will be allowed on satisfactory security.

In like manner, will be Sold,

In the town of *Centreville*, 25 miles from Alexandria, at 11 o'clock, on the 12th day of October next,

A valuable Lot of Ground, together with the improvements thereon; consisting of a good Frame Dwelling-House, a Tannery of Vats, Bark-House, &c. convenient for the tanning business.

Samuel Craig, *Trustee.*

September 2. eotf

☞ The sale of the above Lots on Stump-Hill is postponed till further notice. S. CRAIG.

October 5.

Cork Soal BOOTS & SHOES.

M. & J. JANNEY,

AT their BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, *Prince Street*, next door to the POST-OFFICE, make *Cork Soal Boots & Shoes*, on the most approved plan; which will exclude all dampness from the feet—experience teaches, that they are of infinite service to those persons who are subject to *Rheumatic and Plaritic diseases*, which are generally occasioned by the feet becoming wet and cold.

10th month 2d. eo

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

SPANISH HIDES.

2000 *Spanish Hides* just received and for sale by

JOHN TUCKER.

WHO has on hand 70 hhds. *and* 100 *bbls.* MUSCOVADO SUGAR *entitled to draw back, and* GROCERIES *as usual.*

Oct. 16. 3taw3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at Public Auction, for ready money, on the 26th day of October next on the premises—

A HOUSE & LOT, with the Appurtenances, in the town of Alexandria,

Late the property and place of residence of JOSEPH CAREY, deceased.

The property will be sold free from any incumbrance, and the title will be conveyed by the Marshal to the purchaser, under the direction of the Court.

Daniel C. Brent,
Marshal, District of Columbia.

Marshal's Office Alexandria,
12th Aug. 1805 2awts.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscriber having removed into the state of Maryland, will offer for Sale, on the 27th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day:

All the Stock, of every description, upon his farm near this town:

ALSO,

A number of valuable Negroes, for a term of years.

Terms made known on the day of sale. He will sell or rent said Farm on very advantageous terms.

John Carlyle Herbert.

October 7. 1awt20thNov.tdtf

NOTICE.

THE administration of the estate of JAMES WILSON, deceased, having been committed to the Subscribers by the Orphans' Court of the county of Alexandria, they hereby require all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of their respective debts; and those who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as early as possible, properly authenticated.

Eliza Wilson,
R. I. Taylor.

August 12. 3tawtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars,
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira, } WINES.
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

This day is Published,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book store, and* THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

A P O L O G Y,

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall. John Dunlavy. Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, will be Sold, at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the Underwriters damaged on board the ship United States from Liverpool,

1 Bale Blankets,
1 do. Coating,
1 do. Forrest Cloths.

P. C. Mar steller.

October 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *James Davidson* to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to *Joseph Thomas* and *Josiah Faxon*, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready money on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-street, between Water and Fair fax streets, lately occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The house is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, *Trustee.*

October 24. dtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Enoch Magruder Lyles*, late of the county last aforesaid, deceased, with a copy of the deceased's will annexed: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of March next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1805.

William H. Lyles, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

September 5. 2aw2m

THE LOTS

ADVERTISED for lease, in the *Forest of Washington*, have been laid off in such a manner as to suit occupants of different descriptions. Those desirous of obtaining a healthful situation, either for pleasure, or profit, are invited to inspect those now offered. The remainder of the year will be allowed free of rent, to those who may wish to improve at this time.

It is hoped to form a pleasant *village* to be called

MOUNT VERNON,

In honor of the *illustrious character* from whom the forest is named

John Ball, *Agent.*

Arlington, September 24. 1aw4w

To Planters and Farmers.

The subscriber offers for sale, on a liberal credit, or for NEGROES,

Ten tracts of Land, of 1000 acres each, situate on the river Ouchetta, and the Bason of Berthelline, in the county of Ouchetta, and territory of Orleans. The above land is part of the grant made to the Baron *de Bastrop* by the Spanish government. It is situated above fifty miles from the Natchez, 250 miles from New-Orleans, and 30 from the river Mississippi, and from 10 to 15 miles from the post of Ouchetta. It is thought unnecessary to give more than a brief description of it, any person wishing for more particular information may obtain it from any of the following named gentlemen.

The above land lies on waters navigable in all seasons for vessels of 40 tons burthen, is in the heart of a country fast settling from the Mississippi territory and Kentucky, and being but a few miles from the post renders it contiguous to mills, stores, cotton gins, &c. It is scarcely necessary to say any thing of the quality of the soil, as the whole of that country is known to be the finest land in the world. It may not be improper to remark however, of these lands, that about one fifth being covered with timber, the rest is prairee, and nothing else is required to prepare it for a crop of cotton, indian corn, tobacco, hemp, or rice, (in the lowest part of the grounds) than merely ploughing it up.

The subscriber owns 5000 acres more, on which he would be glad of obtaining industrious settlers. Such settlers ought to have some negroes, and a plenty of children. To such he offers liberal encouragement, either by selling to them at a low price, or on a long credit of 5 or 6 years, or lease of 10 years. He would also furnish them with provisions on their arrival there.

For further particulars enquire of Thomas W. Griffith's and Thomas Chace, Esquires, at Baltimore; David P. Dewees, at Alexandria, Virginia; Dr. J. Scott, of Fredericksburgh; or of the subscriber at New Orleans, but at present in Philadelphia.

William Dewees.

September 16. 1aw

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S. SNOWDEN.